

## SAL

2. Resembling a faint.

The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholicks count a faintlike and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*  
**SALINTLY.** *adj.* [from *saint*.] Like a faint; becoming a faint.

I mention still

Him whom thy wrongs, with faintly patience borne,  
 Made famous in a land and times obscure. *Mit. Par. Left.*  
**SALINTSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a faint.

He that thinks his faintship licenses him to censure, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper. *Decay of Piety.*  
 This favours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon faintship. *South.*  
 The devil was piqu'd such faintship to behold, *Pope.*  
 And long'd to tempt him.

**SAKE.** *n. f.* [rac, Saxon; *sacke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither do't persuade me to seek wealth  
 For empire's sake, nor empire to affect  
 For glory's sake. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and fins only for his sake. *Tillotson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,  
 And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;  
 Proud of the rage that her beauties make,  
 Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's sake. *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your sake, mistress Anne! *Shakefp.*  
 The general so likes your mulick, that he desires you, for love's sake, to make no more noise with it. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
**SAKER.** *n. f.* [Saker originally signifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]  
 The cannon, blunderbuss, and saker, *Hudibras.*  
 He was th' inventor of, and maker.

According to observations made with one of her majesty's fakers, and a very accurate pendulum-chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half seconds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
**SAKERET.** *n. f.* [from *saker*.] The male of a saker-hawk.

This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon, but differently to be managed. *Bailey.*

**SAL.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.  
 Salto acids will help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*  
 Sal gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward's Met. Foss.*

**SALAMONIAK.** *n. f.* [from *sal*.] Ammoniac is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodward.*  
**SALACIOUS.** *adj.* [from *sal*.] Lufull; lecherous.

One more salacious, rich, and old, *Dryden's Juven. Sat.*

Out-bids, and buys her.

Feed him with herbs

Of generous warmth, and of salacious kind. *Dryd. Virg.*

Animals splended, grow extremely salacious. *Arbutnot.*

**SALACIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *salacious*.] Lecherously; lustfully.

**SALACITY.** *n. f.* [from *salacitas*, Lat. from *salacious*.] Lust; lechery.

Immoderate salacity and excess of venery is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

A corrosive acrimony in the feminal lymph produces salacity. *Floyer on the Humours.*

**SALAD.** *n. f.* [from *salade*, Fr. *salade*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs.

I climbed into this garden to pick a salad, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakefp.*

You have, to rectify your palate,

An olive, capers, or some better salad, *Ben. Johnson.*

Ush'ring the mutton.

Some coarse cold salad is before thee set;

Fall on. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

The happy old Coricyn's fruits and salads, on which

he lived contented, were all of his own growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed salad: if boiled, they be-

come potherbs; and some of those plants which are potherbs

in one family, are salad in another. *Watts.*

**SALAMANDER.** *n. f.* [from *salamandra*, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] An

animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poi-

sonous. *Amboise Parey* has a picture of the salamander, with a

receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name

being now given to a poor harmless insect.

The salamander liveth in the fire, and hath force also to ex-

tinguish it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

According to this hypothesis the whole lunar world is a tor-

rid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, except they are

salamanders which dwell therein. *Glenn. Scap.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a salamander extinguisheth

fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth

immediately. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

## SAL

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a salamander could have been safe in such a situation. *Addison's Guardian.*

**SALAMANDER'S HAIR.** *n. f.* A kind of asbestos, or mineral

wool, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burn-

ing, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaister or parget;

the finer, spade, earth flax, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

**SALAMANDRINE.** *adj.* [from *salamander*.] Resembling a sala-

mander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain

salamandrine quality, that made it capable of living in the

midst of fire, without being consumed or singed. *Speilator.*

**SALARY.** *n. f.* [from *salare*, Fr. *salarium*, Lat.]

1. Salarium, or salary, is derived from *sal*. *Arbutnot.*

2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and salary, not revenge. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Several persons, out of a salary of five hundred pounds,

have always lived at the rate of two thousand. *Swift.*

**SALE.** *n. f.* [from *sal*, Dutch.]

1. The act of selling.

2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns;

for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and

rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall

have ready sale for them at those towns. *Spenser.*

3. A publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market;

and auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be

marked so as they may never return to the race, or to the

sale. *Templ.*

4. State of being venal; price.

The other is not a thing for sale, and only the gift of the

gods. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim

Private reward; for which both God and state

They'd set to sale. *Milton's Agonist.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour

to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a

commonwealth to sale. *Addison.*

5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from

*salieu*, in which fish are caught.

To make bakets of bulrushes was my wont;

Who to entrap the fish in winding sale

Was better seen? *Spenser.*

**SALABLE.** *adj.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; market-

able.

I can impute this general enlargement of saleable things to

no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and

money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quan-

ties of any saleable commodity are removed out of the course

of trade. *Locke.*

**SALABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being

saleable.

**SALABLY.** *adv.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.

**SALABROUS.** *adj.* [from *salebrous*, Latin.] Rough; uneven;

rugged.

**SALSMAN.** *n. f.* [from *sale* and *man*.] One who sells cloath's

ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salmen* cloaths;

We take no measure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

**SALWORK.** *n. f.* [from *sale* and *work*.] Work for sale; work

carefully done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary

Of nature's salwork. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

**SALIENT.** *adj.* [French.] Denotes a lion in a leaping po-

ture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point,

and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escut-

cheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Harv.*

**SALIENT,** in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting

himself. *Peacham.*

**SALIENT.** *adj.* [from *salire*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *salient*

animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Beating; panting.

A *salient* point so first is call'd the heart,

By turns dilated, and by turns compress'd,

Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can fend on high

The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*

**SALINE.** *adj.* [from *salinus*, Latin.] Consisting of salt; con-

sisting of salt.

We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but ra-

ther unto *salinus* spirits and concretionary juices. *Brown.*

This saline sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of

the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by dry-

ing the radical moisture. *Harvey on Conjunction.*

## SAL

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as *saline* at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opt.*

As the substance of coagulations is not merely *saline*, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**SALIGOTS.** *n. f.* A kind of thistle. *Arbutnot.*

**SALIVA.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it

more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands

called salivary. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with disturbance from the *saliva*, I the

fooner extirpated them. *Wise's Surgery.*

**SALIVARY.** *adj.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] Relating to spittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies,

which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said

glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscid humour,

which, by small canals, like the *salivary*, being brought into

their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the

help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from

the contrivance of nature in making the *salivary* ducts of ani-

mals which ruminate, extremely open: such animals as swal-

low their aliment without chewing, want *salivary* glands. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

To *SALIVATE.* *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the

salivary glands.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of *salivating*, and

went out of town. *Wise's Surgery.*

**SALIVATION.** *n. f.* [from *salivate*.] A method of cure much

practised of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obdurate

causes, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small

salivation. *Grew's Cosmol.*

**SALIVOUS.** *adj.* [from *saliva*.] Consisting of spittle; having

the nature of spittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the

abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wise's Surgery.*

**SALLET.** *n. f.* [from *sal*.] A method of cure much

practised of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obdurate

causes, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small

salivation. *Grew's Cosmol.*

**SALLETING.** *n. f.* [from *sal*.] A method of cure much

practised of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obdurate

causes, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small

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